

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8233

就三十三年二月八日第

日八月四日午時

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 12TH, 1884.

一日酒

二十一

L. 55 港

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 10. FU-YU-CHENG, Chinese steamer, 920, T. Barfoot, Shanghai 6th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
 May 10. NAMOA, British steamer, 863, Goe, D. Pitman, Foochow 6th May, Amoy 7th, and Swatow 9th, General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
 May 10. C. T. HOOK, British steamer, 602, Wm. Jarvis, Bangkok 2nd May, General—TUNG KEE.  
 May 10. GLENGARREY, British steamer, 1,955, A. Taylor, Cardiff 23rd March, Coals—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
 May 10. CAPOLINE, British 3-masted sloop, 333, Breckstone, Singapore 12th April, Timber—CHINESE.  
 May 10. DANUBE, British steamer, 561, Joseph Newton, Bangkok 3rd May, Rice and General—YUEN FAT HONG.  
 May 10. MENAPIA, French steamer, 1,276, Blane, Yokohama 6th May, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
 May 11. ZAMBER, British steamer, 1,540, L. H. Moura, Escombe 23rd April, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 May 11. CITY OF TOKIO, American s.s., 3129, J. Manry, San Francisco 12th April, and Yokohama 3rd May, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 May 11. ANTON, German steamer, 335, Schroder, Holow 9th May, General—WILHELM & Co.  
 May 11. FOONSONG, British steamer, 990, Hoss, Canton 11th May, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
 May 11. NAUMLIUS, German g.t. from Canton.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
 MAY 10TH.  
 Ningkeng, British str., for Foochow.  
 Castle, British str., for Takao.  
 Rong, British str., for Singapore.  
 Thats, British str., for Amoy.  
 Fombroskeshire, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 Yorkshire, British str., for Saigon.  
 Harter, British str., for Saigon.  
 Tripp, German str., for Quangui.  
 Tarra, German str., for Manila.  
 Greyhound, British str., for Foochow.  
 Killarney, British str., for Swatow.  
 Niedertaf, German str., for Takao.

## DEPARTURES.

May 10. TRENTON, Amer. frigate, for Nagasaki.  
 May 10. HARTER, British str., for Saigon.  
 May 10. GRICKSBURG, German str., for Swatow.  
 May 10. GALLEY OF LOENE, British str., for Yokohama.  
 May 10. ACTIV, Danish str., for Haiphong.  
 May 11. YORKSHIRE, British str., for Saigon.  
 May 11. THALES, British str., for Amoy.  
 May 11. ROBY, British str., for Singapore.  
 May 11. NINGCHOW, British str., for Foochow.  
 May 11. GRISEBROUD, British str., for Foochow.  
 May 11. PENNSYLVANIA, British steamer, for Nagasaki.  
 May 11. OESTER, British str., for Takao.  
 May 11. RACHEL, British bark, for Takao.  
 May 11. NIEDERHOFF, German s.s., for Takao.  
 May 11. KILMARNEY, British str., for East Coast.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
 Per FU-YU-CHENG, str., from Shanghai—Mr. Alex Chapman, and 18 Chinese.  
 Per NAMOA, str., from East Coast—Messrs. R. Craig, and Schaar, and 13 Chinese.  
 Per ANTON, str., from Holow—35 Chinese.  
 Per TAN, str., from Bombay—20 Chinese.  
 Per C. T. HOOK, str., from Bangkok—15 Chinese.  
 Per MANCHESTER, str., from Yokohama—6 Japan.  
 Per DANUBE, str., from Bangkok—Mrs. Payne, General Hollander, and 4 Chinese.  
 Per CITY OF TAKAO, str., from San Francisco—Mr. H. S. Greeley, Mrs. D. R. Sowell, Dr. Wm. Young, Miss J. Ashton, Mr. C. H. Best, and 18 Chinese. From Yokohama—Capt. G. H. Chippendale, and one Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British 3-m. str. *Cornelia* reports left Singapore on the 2nd April, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *O. T. Hook* reports left Bangkok on the 2nd inst., and had variable and fine weather to Cape Pedrau, and fine weather to Port Moresby, and fine weather to the passage. At 4 p.m. of the 7th, off Cape Varela, one of the Shiro line steamers passed bound South.

The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports sailed from San Francisco April 12th, and had light variable winds and fine weather to Nanking, and thence to Yokohama. Weather gales and head sea. Arrived May 2nd at 9 a.m. Sailed from Yokohama May 6th at 2 a.m., had variable winds and fine weather throughout, with heavy fog, and arrived at Hongkong May 11th at 7:30 a.m.—6 days, 1 hour, 30 min.

The British steamer *Named* reports left Foochow on the 6th inst., and had light winds and fine weather to Amoy. From thence to Swatow dense fog, and calm weather. From thence to port in Amoy—H.B.M.S. *Andromeda*, 1000 tons, Mr. Swift, German g.t. Wolf, and French Frigates *Villars*. In Swatow str., *Mongkok*, *Chow*, and *Newhaven*, American corvette *Enterprise*, and H.B.M.S. *Vigilant*.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.  
 (Corrected to Date)

Aura.....Cardiff.....Oct. 15  
 Figaro.....Pawtuxet.....Nov. 10  
 Medina.....Cardiff.....Nov. 26  
 Metora.....Cardiff.....Nov. 30  
 Birch.....Cardiff.....Dec. 1  
 Elba.....Cardiff.....Dec. 3  
 Honourable.....Cardiff.....Dec. 3  
 George.....Cardiff.....Dec. 3  
 Andrew Jackson.....Cardiff.....Dec. 3  
 Maria.....Cardiff.....Dec. 3  
 Forest King.....Cardiff.....Dec. 3  
 Jupiter.....Pawtuxet.....Jan. 1  
 Adela.....Cardiff.....Jan. 13  
 Leona.....Cardiff.....Jan. 15  
 Sophie.....Cardiff.....Feb. 1  
 Schiller.....Cardiff.....Feb. 2  
 General Donville.....Cardiff.....Feb. 2  
 Governor Tilley.....Pawtuxet.....Feb. 27  
 Metropolia.....Middleborough.....Feb. 27  
 Jupiter.....Liverpool.....Feb. 29  
 Vespaian (a.).....Hamburg.....Mar. 15  
 Fidello (a.).....Hamburg.....Mar. 15  
 Cairo (a.).....Hamburg.....Mar. 15  
 Guy C. Cross.....Pawtuxet.....Mar. 15  
 Lord Jeffrey (a.).....Glasgow.....Mar. 15  
 New Zealand (a.).....Pawtuxet.....Mar. 29  
 Governor Goodwin.....Pawtuxet.....Mar. 25  
 South America.....Liverpool or Cardiff.....Mar. 25  
 Canton (a.).....Cardiff.....Mar. 29

## INTIMATIONS.

## SUMMER HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have now opened their New Stock of CALCUTTA-MADE PITH SUN HATS and HELMETS.

The "Terri" FELT HATS in light and Dark Drab.

SOFT AMERICAN FELT HATS.

NEW STRAW HATS and LAWN TEN-NIS HATS.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SCOTCH WHISKY, a very fine old Spirit in Square Bottles.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., London Bankers—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

COLONIE DE LA COCHINCHINE CONTRIBUTIONS INDIRECTES.

Conformément aux dispositions arrêtées par le Conseil Colonial dans sa séance du 28 Décembre dernier,

Les personnes qui désiraient établir en Cochinchine des distilleries d'appareils perfectionnés pour la fabrication de spiritueux et autres breuvages alcooliques destinés à la vente doivent faire parvenir leur demande à l'autorisation à l'Administration avant le 1er Septembre 1884 accompagnée des plans et indications propres à permettre d'apprécier l'importance et l'économie de l'établissement projeté.

La Commission aura lieu aux conditions suivantes:

La distillerie devra être établie à Saigon ou sur les terrains de 200,000 mètres carrés. Les bâtiments seront construits en bois de buis, couverts en tuiles, attenant les uns aux autres de manière à leur permettre d'être fermés et étanches. Un logement convenable composé de deux pièces et des dépendances nécessaires y sera mis en place pour la préparation de la Réserve.

La fabrication et la sortie des alcools seront soumises un régime de l'exercice. Le concessionnaire devra remettre à tous les détaillants une partie de ses bénéfices en avance et les contrôlera dans le contrôle industriel.

Pendant trois années, et jusqu'à concurrence de 2,000,000 de litres, quel que soit le nombre d'établissements en exercice, la fabrication pour l'exportation sera exempt de taxes directes dans la Colonie. Passé ce délai, une fois le chiffre deux millions de litres atteint, chaque litre d'alcool exporté sera frappé d'une taxe de 10 centimes, et ce jusqu'à concurrence de 100,000 litres.

En cas de vente de moins d'un litre, plus d'un dollar peut être affiché dans le timbre à 10 centimes.

Bien que les alcools fabriqués dans ces distilleries soient spécialement destinés à l'exportation, la Concessionnaire pourra, au renouvellement des brevets, concourir pour l'exploitation d'une ou plusieurs concessions pour la confection dans l'intérieur de la Colonie, d'articles de vin, eau-de-vie et en se conformant à la réglementation locale.

La distillerie devra être prête à fonctionner le 1er Janvier 1885.

Le garant devra être agréé par l'Administration.

## BANKS.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAIBANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.  
 INSTALMENT RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES.....\$3,074,744.75

RESERVED FUND, \$2,500,000.

INSTALMENTS OF PAYMENT RECEIVED.....\$1,563,361.66.

NEW SHARES.....\$4,063,361.66.

COVENANT OF DIRECTORS—  
 Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.  
 Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON  
 H. D'Albigny, Esq.  
 A. Gützeit, Esq.  
 M. E. Watson, Esq.  
 M. Grant, Esq.  
 R. W. Knibb, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—  
 H. G. Thomas JACKSON, Esq.  
 Manager—  
 Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. on the amount on the daily balance.

ON Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annun.

For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annun.

For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annun.

LOCAL BANKS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DEALERS in London, Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1884.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 12; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at once, will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be made on behalf of relations, of Trusts, &c., in addition to the depositor's own account.

5.—Interest on saving sums less than a dollar may be paid on a sufficient deposit to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps, the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, for a fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports, by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.

8.—Interest will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

9.—No Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be paid with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and ending of July.

10.—Cover containing Pass-Books, Registers, Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally correspondence as to the business of the Bank, may be obtained at the Hongkong Savings Bank. Business is forwarded from various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.

For Advertising copy be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press) PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bond-fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced staff, and contains full and reliable news.

For Advertising copy be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE, Spring Garden.

Apply to T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT 1889.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT AT AMOY.

In the matter of proceedings for liquidation by arrangement or composition with Creditors instituted by JAMESON ELLES, of AMERICA, trading under the style or firm of JAMESON & CO. of AMY.

The Dividends in the above matter will be paid on the 17th instant.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1884.

F. CHOMLEY, Esq., Trustees.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1884.

NOTICE.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

OFFICES at NO. 7, 9 and 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, REMEDIOS TERRACE.

Apply to T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us.

For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. BUNNELL & CO.

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## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN,  
And  
ERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPUTED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The delivery of the American mail was begun at 9 a.m. yesterday morning.

It is reported that the steamer *Douglas*, from Hongkong for the East Coast ports, has broken down at Amoy.

A circular despatch from the Secretary of State, officially notifying the death of the Duke of Albany, is published in the *Gazette*.

It is reported from Victoria, B.C., that a Chinese bank with a capital of \$400,000, is shortly to be opened there by a Hongkong firm.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until unclaimed.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 12TH, 1884.

In urging the construction of railways in China it is useful to note what has been the result of railway extension in India. In that great dependency of the British Crown there are now upwards of ten thousand miles of railway opened. The total capital expenditure is nominally £143,000,000, the annual receipts £16,231,261, the expenses £7,580,349, leaving as net profit the sum of £7,650,712, which gives 5.37 per cent. interest on the capital sunk in the undertakings. The conditions of India and China are sufficiently similar to warrant the inference that like results would ensue from the construction of railways in China. But the revenue derived from the railways is but a small item in the benefits they confer on the country. The immense impetus they give to trade by facilitating the carriage of goods is a much more important factor. Thus we find in India the imports have increased from £35,000,000 in 1873 to £38,000,000 in 1882, and the exports from £33,000,000 to £33,000,000. The export of wheat alone has increased from 32,100 cwt. of value of £167,690 in 1873 to 39,001,005 cwt. of a value of £28,303,562 in 1882. As yet the great wheat producing districts have been very imperfectly tapped by the railways, and as it is said that twenty miles of carriage by bullock carts adds one shilling per quarter to the cost of wheat at the coast, it is easy to imagine how great would be the development of the field if railways were everywhere easily accessible. Competent authorities are of opinion that India, with adequate facilities for carriage, might well become the rival of America in the food supplies of Great Britain. Why should not China also become a great grain exporting country? Only quite recently it was mentioned in one of the consultative reports that the agriculturist's looked upon an unusually plentiful harvest as almost as great a calamity as a famine, because they could not dispose of their grain, and so were unable to raise funds to pay their taxes and other expenses. The same is the case in India, we are told, where there is not easy carriage. The construction of railways, therefore, would enable the agriculturist to find a profitable market for his produce instead of having to allow it to rot, while in case of famine prevailing in any particular province it could readily draw supplies from the neighbouring provinces. In the last great famine in the north great quantities of grain intended for the distressed districts were allowed to rot at Peking for want of carriage to convey it to its intended destination. The further extension of the railway in India is now being vigorously advocated in that country, and the subject has also been brought before the Secretary of State for India by a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce in England. Even in the ground nut trade the advantages of railway communication is made clearly evident. A paragraph in the *Madras Standard* describes the briskness in this trade now prevailing. For some time past the South India Railway Company has been running special trains from Puducherry to Pondicherry, and will probably continue to do so for some time longer, in order to bring down the stock from the country. Without these facilities the probability of the trade developing as it has done would have been extremely small. China is a country of splendid possibilities which only require the railway to turn them into actualities. Her productive power is great, and although the population is in part dense, not taking the country as a whole she could, under the favourable conditions referred to, export vast quantities of commodities in addition to the amount of tea and silk she at present ships. It has been said the country is so well supplied with waterways as to materially disprove the necessity of railway communication; but those who take this view do not take sufficiently into account the extent of country lying between the great rivers, which is dependent on coolies for the carriage of its produce. China has undoubtedly splendid water communication, but it requires very extensive supplementation by convenient land carriage in order to thoroughly develop the resources of the country. When the Chinese mandarins a few years ago erred some signs of a disposition to allow the introduction of the iron horse it was in view of the facilities which would afford for the rapid moving of troops rather than in consequence of commercial considerations. But whatever be the object with which the construction of railways is entered upon it is much to be

desired that the work should be commenced speedily. When once the railway has obtained a footing in China it will soon be found as indispensable as steam communication along the coast, and will contribute at once to the commercial prosperity of the people and to the good government of the country. The institution of the telegraph has placed the Government in easy communication with many parts of the empire so far as intelligence is concerned, but in the event of disturbances breaking out it takes as long as ever to dispatch officials or troops to the scene.

A friend from Peking informs the N.Y. Consul that on the 1st of the month of the last instant four Tao-tais—Chen Sun, Tuan and Kuo—Mr. Shan-Tun-ho, armament master, and some workmen carrying arms, ammunition, torpedoes, telescopes, and other instruments, embarked outside the West Gate on board a Chinese gunboat on apparently urgent business. It is conjectured that the Acting Vice-roy, apprehending that the city may be taken by French forces, has despatched these officials to investigate the movements of the Yankees. Our contemporary also bears that the four floating batteries were built by foreign firms some months ago for the Chinese Authorities are short to be taken up the Yangtze and placed in a convenient position for the French to capture.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* says—Yesterday suit was entered on the part of the U.S. Court against Mr. David H. Bailey, of Clinton County, the cause of action, as set forth in the petition, being follows—"Mr. Bailey, on the 5th of August, 1879, was appointed United States Consul at Hongkong, China. While acting as such Consul he caused to be paid to him a sum of Chinese money, described as \$3,000 to stop the sum of some house there by the mortgagee, but failing in this object, the money was returned by Messrs. Dowdy and Mossop, the solicitors concerned. The plaintiff and two others were each subscribers of \$1,000, and the cheque for a large amount of what occurred after the return of this \$3,000 was stated to have come into the possession of the defendant, he having the sum of Chinese money described as \$3,000 to stop the sum of some house there by the mortgagee, but failing in this object, the money was returned by Messrs. Dowdy and Mossop, the solicitors concerned. 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